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SUNDAY,
JULY 5, 1953

THE JERUSALEM POST

PRICE: 80 PRUTA
VOL. XXIX, No. 7607

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Marginal Column

By SEVY LAQUEUR

THIS Betul conference of Indian Socialists, which has just ended, dealt with an important issue facing Socialists in many countries, namely whether or not to join the government coalition. The party executive, being in favour of joining forces with the Congress on the basis of an agreed programme, offered its resignation in toto after the majority of the party delegates voted against such cooperation. A new party conference in Allahabad in October will have the final say on the matter, the outcome of which may be decisive not only for the future of the Praja Socialist party but for the entire subcontinent of India, and perhaps for the future development of the whole of non-Communist Asia.

THE Praja Socialist Party (P.S.P.) was founded last year as the result of the merger of the Socialists, headed by Jai Prakash Narayan and Anoka Mehta, and the left wing of the Congress led by Kripalani and others. It is now the second largest party in India, as the results of elections in the last year have demonstrated. At last year's general elections, the combined party collected more than three times as many votes as the Communists, and numerically it is undoubtedly the largest Socialist party in the world. The merger has been successful and even the present party crisis does not follow the organizational divisions of yesterday.

THOSE who oppose cooperation who say that the P.S.P. is far removed from the Congress as it is from the Communists and the (right wing) Communist parties. If the Communists and the Communists are parties of chaos—as Dr. Lohia, the spokesman of this group, maintains—the Congress is the party that maintains the status quo and the P.S.P. must increasingly withdraw from both sides in thought and in action. The leadership, on the other hand, thinks (to quote Mr. Anoka Mehta) that the necessity imposed by a backward economy demand acceptance of the principles of equality, austerity and hard work in the interest of development, a major element of which is the people's cooperation. Interminable squabbles might well weaken the spirit of cooperation and make people apathetic; the compulsion of a backward economy tend to drive politics towards totalitarianism or timidity.

TO put the matter into political perspective, it would appear that the place of Jai Prakash Narayan, the greatest figure and of the widest popularity after Nehru, is undoubtedly in the Cabinet. Nehru appears quite willing to give him an important position in the Cabinet and there is already talk about the issue of Nehru's succession. If Jai Prakash and the other Socialist leaders should be prevented from joining the coalition by their own party (and there is no reason to assume that they would not abide by a majority decision) their positions in the Cabinet might go by default to such non-Socialist pro-Communists as Krishna Menon of whom there are at the present time very many in India as elsewhere the Communists are switching over to a policy of the people's front and in such a situation it becomes imperative for Socialists to be in the Cabinet, for it was they who collaborated with the Communists in the past and they, in contrast to Nehru and the Congress, know what the results may be expected to be. Generally speaking, the P.S.P. would function as a necessary corrective to Nehru's not infrequent vacillations, which have made the more outspoken of his critics compare him, perhaps unjustly to the late Dr. Ben-Gurion during the last years of his life.

COMMUNISM, however, is only one of many dangers facing India at the present time. The danger of Communism, that is of political and cultural separatism weakening central state power, or of Hindu right wing extremists might prove to be even more detrimental to the development of the country in the near future. A further growth of these forces could have even more disastrous results, for the Communists are temporarily committed to a peaceful line. In this respect, too, it is generally believed that the Socialists could contribute more to Indian progress from within than from without. And above all there is an enormous amount of work to be done within the framework of the five year Economic Plan. The scope and necessity of cooperation with the Congress can be denied only if it has been argued, and it is maintained that the venture is a complete fraud—a contention not held even by the Communists. The failure of the plan, unsatisfactory as it may be, would open the floodgates of reaction in India.

French Offer Of Indo-China Talks Received Coolly

PARIS, Saturday.—The French Government indicated today that it means business in its plan to take "bold and confident" steps to bring about complete liberty to the three war-torn and freedom minded Associated States of Indo-China.

In a statement that went far beyond the text of a diplomatic note to Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, official French sources proposed "new deals" with the strategic gateway lands straddling the Communist invasion route to southeast Asia which "will carry no other limitation on their independence than those which are freely accepted."

The authorized Government statement accompanied the release of the full text of the diplomatic note and promised that "the nature of these ties will be defined between the contracting parties, dealing as equals to equal and in full liberty."

Within Agreements

In the note itself, which Premier Joseph Laniel handed yesterday to diplomatic representatives in Paris of the three Indo-Chinese States, France indicated only that it would "perfect" Indo-Chinese independence within the framework of existing agreements signed in 1949 in Paris.

The French offer was received with considerable reserve in Vietnam political circles. Saigon. There was favourable comment, however, on the nomination of the French Ambassador to Japan, M. Maurice de Jean, to be Governor General in Indo-China.

General O. Daniel, Commander of American ground forces in Vietnam, said he was making a study on the use of U.S. material supplied for the war in Indo-China, which go to Cambodia on Monday and will probably be withdrawn later in the week, it was stated today. (AP, UP)

NAGIB PROMISES PRODUCTION RISE

CAIRO, Saturday (Reuters).—President Nagib urged a rally yesterday to "Be at peace with those who want to be peaceful with us and wage deadly war on those who dream of robbing us of our rights," according to Cairo Radio.

He said that though the Treasury was "under the yoke of a huge deficit when the Revolutionary Government took control last year, the Government is taking strong measures to defeat the elements of corruption."

"You will see how the new budget is devoted to production, reconstruction, combating unemployment and the creation of an activity by which national life to enjoy an honourable life."

According to the London "News Chronicle" today, Nagib is concentrating more on solving Egypt's economic problems than on solving the Anglo-Egyptian dispute over the Suez Canal base.

Terrorist Suspects to Face Trial Before Military Court

TEL AVIV, Saturday.—Sgan-Aluf Moshe David, the Chief Prosecutor yesterday submitted charge sheets to the Chief of Staff, R.-Aluf Mordecai Maklef, against 14 of those detained in the course of the investigation of the terrorist organization.

By this action, he formally informed the Chief of Staff of the necessity to appoint a Military Court to try the persons accused of contravening the Terrorist Prevention Ordinance, 1948.

This marks the conclusion of the investigation which was revealed on June 9 after an extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet at which the Government was informed of the existence of an organization alleged to be undermining the security of the State.

The Chief of Staff is expected to appoint a court of three judges. The law permits him to appoint either a soldier or a civilian as President of the Court.

If a civilian is chosen he must be a lawyer or a person "versed in law," and approved by the Attorney-General.

Mr. Haim Cohen, the Attorney-General, will head the prosecution with the help of Mr. Uriel Gurnay, a Tel Aviv District Attorney, while Sgan-Aluf David and one other will assist.

The Court will sit in open session, probably from next Thursday.

Those who will come before it are: Ya'akov Heruti, Yafa Dromi, Ya'akov Blumenthal, Yehoshua Mirachi, Avraham Tzvi, Yefet Tzvi, Shimon Bechar, Yehoshafat Givon, Yehayahu Sharabi, Avraham Mendel, Zila Cohen Magori, Malka Forshado, Eladhu Malayior and Haim Riklin.

Other detainees will face a Civil Court, as will a number in the Military Court, for charges other than being members or being active in a terrorist organization.

Sgan-Aluf David yesterday extended for a further 10 days the remand in custody of Shimon Bechar. He released Dagobart Gofblin in IL-300 bail with police consent.

U.S. OFFERS RHEE NEW COMPROMISE

SEOUL, Saturday.—The U.S. was reported today to be ready to offer South Korean President Syngman Rhee a two-point "face-saving" compromise to gain his support for an armistice.

Tonight, Mr. Walter Robertson, President Eisenhower's special envoy, expressed confidence in reaching agreement with Mr. Rhee whom he is to meet again tomorrow morning. He said that today they had had a "satisfactory" talk.

The American offer is said to be an undertaking to break off the post-armistice talks if there is no indication that progress is being made towards unification of Korea and to discuss, on a diplomatic level, resumption of the war against the Communists after the break-down of talks on this issue.

It was disclosed today that the U.N. Command had moved all North Korean prisoners to the mainland frontier island camps and has placed them under strong U.N. guard, in a swift, secret move.

WCFTU Head Urges Soft Words to Russia

STOCKHOLM, Saturday.—Sir Vincent Tewson, President of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, said today that Western leaders should speak softly to the Russians instead of sending "Goliath challenges ringing across the valleys."

"Let us make sure that any action we take is more likely to help than to hinder in this crucial phase of world history," the General Secretary of the British Trades Union Congress told the ICFTU's Third World Congress.

He expressed hope that leaders of the West will agree, when the Big Three meet in Bermuda, to try to "talk out their differences" with the Russians.

Sir Vincent hailed the recent East German revolt as proof that "tyranny cannot feel safe while men still have the will to remain free."

The Congress is being attended by 400 delegates from 60 countries. Israel is represented as a member of the World Confederation for the first time. Its delegation, representing the Histadrut, is led by Mr. Reuven Barkat, head of the Histadrut's Trade Union Department.

The opening session was addressed by Mr. George Meany, President of the American Federation of Labour. Noting that the day was American Independence Day, Mr. Meany emphasized that the basic idea of the American Revolution was respect for the individual, whom governments existed to serve.

"As free trade unionists we must always foster and keep alive the true revolutionary spirit," he said. "We refuse to tolerate or condone dictatorship or oppression of any kind."

(UP, USIS)

'Pre-Bermuda' to Avoid Invitation to Russia

LONDON, Saturday (Reuters).—The three-power "Little Bermuda" talks opening in Washington on July 10 may last a week, the Foreign Office spokesman said today.

He said that the points for discussion accepted by France, the U.S. and Britain were unlikely to be extended to include debate on the possibility of a four power conference.

This subject was largely reserved for the top-level talks since being released from the Sherman Hotel Clinic at Helwan, a suburb of Cairo, at the beginning of this year.

His wife, Zein, Queen Mother, flew to Cairo today to be at his bedside.

Talal, 42, is known to have suffered from fits of deep melancholy since being released from the Sherman Hotel Clinic at Helwan, a suburb of Cairo, at the beginning of this year.

Spy Sent to Jail For 14 Years

A 33-year-old man was sentenced to 14 years in prison on Friday for passing military secrets to an Arab country.

In passing sentence, Dr. Benjamin Harel, President of the Jerusalem District Court, declared, "This is a most serious crime, and I am obliged to pass the heaviest sentence permitted under Israeli law."

The accused, tried behind closed doors, was convicted of violating two sections of the Official Secrets Act. The maximum penalty for each is 14 years, but they will be served concurrently.

At the time of the crime, the accused was in the service of the State of Israel in Europe, and it was there that he passed the secret information to an agent of a neighbouring Arab country.

Mr. Y. Henigman, defence counsel, asked the Court to order special care for his client during imprisonment for health reasons.

This brought an objection from Mr. Haim Cohen, Attorney-General, who prosecuted.

Mr. Cohen stated that all prisoners given ample care, and exceptions should be made only in extraordinary cases.

The objection was sustained by the Judge, who advised the defendant that he may appeal to a higher court within ten days. After sentencing, the man was led from the courtroom under heavy guard. (Hia)

AFTER MIDNIGHT

The West Berlin "Sunday Telegraph" reported last night that martial law has been declared in Poland.

Taft Claims U.S. Foreign Aid Ended

WASHINGTON, Saturday (Reuters).—Senator Robert Taft, Leader of the Senate, said here today, "Unless there is a big change in the world, this Congress is through with foreign aid."

Mr. Taft stated in an interview that he had also advised Mutual Security Director or Harold Stassen to prepare to submit to next Congress a programme to end foreign aid.

He said, "I have never seen so much opposition—among Democrats as well as Republicans—to the present programme."

He did not believe that the 1954 session of Congress would be willing to vote even to continue military assistance to America's allies, except to complete scheduled deliveries.

5-Month Trade Lag Nearly IL.65m.

JERUSALEM POST Staff

A foreign trade deficit of IL. 64,520,000 for the five months from January to May 1953, is revealed in provisional figures just issued by the Central Bureau of Statistics and Economic Research.

Calculated at the rates of exchange in force from March 1, 1952 for imports and from July 1, 1952 for exports, the following table shows the breakdown in the main categories:

IMPORTS	IL. 1,000
Food, Drink, Tobacco	20,256
Raw Materials	20,256
Manufactured materials	24,773
Miscellaneous	796
Total	65,981

(Including re-exports)

EXPORTS	IL. 1,000
Food, Drink, Tobacco	20,994
Raw Materials	11,229
Manufactured materials	11,229
Miscellaneous	14
Total	43,466

No comparative figures computed at actual rates of exchange are available for exports. For imports, the figure of IL. 65.98m. for the January-May 1953 period, compares with IL. 80.8m. for the same period in 1952, or an increase of about 20 per cent.

800 Pruta Premium For Most Imports

The 800 pruta premium per dollar for all imports, with the exception of a few categories, will be payable as from today, according to instructions sent to banks on Friday by the Finance Ministry.

Sugar and wheat will continue to be imported at the exchange rate of 357 pruta per dollar while all other foodstuffs, fuel, fertilizers, insecticides, medical supplies, books, newspapers and gramophone records will be exempt, and will be paid for at the rate of IL.1 per dollar.

The premium is payable after discharge of customs duties so that these will not rise. In effect this constitutes a new exchange rate.

Also exempted are capital transfers by Israel residents and immigrants' belongings.

There will be no increase in the price of food as a result of this premium, it was emphasized by a Finance Ministry spokesman.

Army Training For High School Pupils

TEL AVIV, Saturday.—The Army will provide board, lodging and para-military training for an unspecified number of really school undergraduates in the seventh and eighth forms, Sgan-Aluf A. Lefen told military correspondents here yesterday.

The pupils, who will be recruited from all over the country, will live in special quarters adjacent to the Reali school on Mount Carmel, but will study under the same conditions as any other student, and will sit for the matriculation examinations.

They will be divided for studies among the regular classes at the school to avoid differentiation and to prevent a special "caste" from forming.

The Army will pay two-thirds of the upkeep and tuition fees for the students, but will require no written promise from them to serve in the Regular Army nor add additional time to the compulsory service period. Parents will be obliged to pay IL.350 a year, somewhat more than the present Reali fees.

The students will wear civilian dress in classes and military uniform in camp. They will receive two hours of para-military training daily, of which at least one hour will be devoted to sports.

Part of the school vacations will be devoted to camping and marches. It is expected that after graduation the student will be capable of speedy promotion to a commission in the Army.

In their quarters, the students will live under conditions similar to that in Army camps. They will be run by Army officers with pedagogical training.

The Reali school experiment is a compromise on the idea of establishing a special military secondary school, which was discussed a year or two ago but was rejected by many educationalists, who maintained that such a school would breed an "officers' caste."

Nagy New Hungarian P.M.; Promises 'Liberal Regime'

Soviet Tanks Quit East Berlin

BERLIN, Saturday (Reuters).—The streets of East Berlin were clear of Soviet tanks and troops yesterday for the first time in three weeks.

Most of the tanks, called in on June 17 to quell anti-Communist riots are now drawn up a few kilometres outside the city, according to West German officials. West Berlin newspapers reported that some of the tanks had been moved to the border with Poland after "clashes between Polish demonstrators and Soviet troops. These reports were not confirmed by any East German sources."

Underground couriers arriving here today reported that Polish anti-Communist partisans had cut railway lines throughout Poland linking Germany with the Soviet Union. The North-west German Radio said today that the Commander of the Soviet Forces in East Germany, General Andrei Grechko, had ordered the cancellation of all leave for an indefinite period.

Greece, Bulgaria To Discuss Border Problems

ATHENS, Saturday (Reuters).—The Greek Foreign Ministry stated today that the first discussions between Greece and Bulgaria on common frontier problems will be held on July 10.

It confirmed reports from New York that the Bulgarian Government had informed U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld that it accepted the Greek proposal of June 26 on the formulation of the Mixed Commission to settle frontier issues.

Greek diplomatic circles have made it clear that there was no question of a new demarcation of the frontier and that merely a reaffirmation of the existing frontier was envisaged.

The countries have disagreed on frontier definitions as set in the 1928 Treaty.

Indemnification Law Passed by Bundestag

BONN, Saturday (GNA).—By a large majority, without a recorded vote and without a debate, the Bundestag late Thursday evening adopted the indemnification Law for victims of the Nazis. No roll call was taken but it was apparent that the Communists voted negatively and that a number of Deputies of the Bavarian Party and of the German Party abstained.

The Law has yet to be approved by the Bundesrat, where some difficulties may develop regarding the difficulty of apportioning costs.

The Bundestag, racing to adjourn today when it became apparent that the Communists would use the opportunity to filibuster by introducing several additional amendments.

In Düsseldorf, the Central Council of German Jews expressed its dissatisfaction with the Bill which will come before the Upper House for final approval on July 17. They demand that necessary amendments be introduced when the new Parliament convenes in the Autumn.

Goldmann Reports On Reparations Distribution

A report on the distribution of the Reparations funds which are designated for Jewish organizations was given by Dr. Nahum Goldmann at Friday's session of the plenary meeting of the Jewish Agency Executive.

Dr. Goldmann emphasized that organizations in Israel interested in receiving allocations from the Reparations funds must apply to the Claims Conference through the Agency and upon its recommendation.

Changes Designed To Forestall Unrest

BUDAPEST, Saturday (UP).—Matiyas Rakosi, boss of Communist Hungary, was removed as Premier today and his successor, Imre Nagy, denouncing the previous Government policies, promised sweeping reforms.

Nagy said in a fiery speech to the National Assembly that the policies relating to industry, agriculture, trade, price policy and labour conditions were wrong.

In his one-hour speech to the surprised members, Nagy promised drastic changes in domestic policies.

Rakosi Out of Cabinet, Party

The unprecedented speech came after a wholesale reshuffle of the Government. Among them are three members of the Politburo, Rakosi, Revai and Molnar, former Foreign Minister. All three are of Jewish origin.

The reshuffle of Rakosi came as a surprise to foreign observers who had noticed his absence from the recent session of the World Peace Conference in Budapest.

The new Prime Minister, Imre Nagy, was one of the two Communists to take part in the first Hungarian Government established after the defeat of Germany. He disappeared from the public eye as early as 1947, according to some reports in view of his national Communist leanings.

He made a comeback in a minor capacity in 1950 and was made a Deputy Prime Minister on the eve of the Szechenyi trial last November.

His criticism of Rakosi's policies forshadows similar tactical changes in the other People's Democracies in an apparent attempt to forestall the spreading of unrest in Eastern Europe.

The Communist Old Guard in Hungary, most of whose members were Jews, were held in general esteem for their efficiency and their devotion to the cause. But gradually they became more and more of a liability and had to make place for a Government with a wider popular appeal.

They only Jew retained in a prominent capacity in the Government is Emma Gero, Minister of Interior.

Free Trade

"Cooperatives cannot replace individual retail merchants and craftsmen. Hence we have to be issued to enable them to open their shops again."

Prices and labour: "There were serious mistakes in the past. We have to create an abundance of food and other commodities to raise the standard of living of the workers. High prices must be decreased. Disciplinary measures against workers have to be abolished. The government will not tolerate unjustified overtime and will guarantee free time after work hours."

Police: "It is the task of the Government organs to safeguard security, but it also their responsibility that every citizen should live freely. The law was always respected and abuses harmed many. The rude and heartless behaviour of bureaucrats has to cease. There are people who suffered injustice. Internment as an institution is one of the abuses. Those who do not endanger the security of the State must be released in the spirit of forgiveness. The internment camp has to be abolished at once and the people can return to their work and choose freely where to work. Deported people can choose where they want to settle down."

Agriculture: "Agriculture has been a gravely neglected field. The country's economy is based on the individual farm. It is our primary duty to help them in every respect. The Government



'ALLIANCE
TIRES are
First Choice with us!"

says Asher Loewenberg, manager of
'KESHER' Taxi Service, Haifa.
"Our cars have made over 100,000 kms.
on ALLIANCE TIRES. They can't be
beaten for
MORE ECONOMICAL
MILEAGE and they give
us the **SAFETY PLUS** we
demand for our
passengers."

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